REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,642.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazettein* now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th August 1873, at 4 P.M.

	August 1873.		August 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Pondicherry	21
" Carwar	9	" Madras	23
" Cochin for Narrakal	13	" Coconada	25
" Alleppy	13	" Vizagapatam	26
" Tuticorin	15	" Bimlipatam	26
" Colombo	16	" Gopalpore	27
" Galle	17	" False Point	28
" Nezapatam	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Manzalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hyndman, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Aug. 1873, at 2 P.M.

	August 1873.		Sept. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
" Kurrachee	17	" Fao	1
" Gwadur	20	" Kuweit	3
" Muscat	20	" Bushire	3
" Bunder Abbas	22	" Linga	7
" Linga	24	" Bunder Abbas	9
" Fahren	26	" Muscat	11
" Bushire	26	" Guadur	13
" Fao	28	" Kurrachee	16
" Mahamerah	30	Arrive BOMBAY	19
Arrive BUSREH	29		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S.W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bates, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 3	1 2	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurmtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th August 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table; exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Adea, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd July 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£6	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	35	21	8-10	Without Food.
Alexandria	33	20	8-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Victuals.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	31	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 906 Tons Register, A1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. ED. BAUDRY & Co.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE.	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 8th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Fentiman, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massgon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massgon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 11th August, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOMBAY, (1,527 tons and 275 H.P.) Captain C. F. Davies, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after noon on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 8th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 and 8 lbs.
7 " Twist.
5 Cases Bengal Stripe Prints.
A quantity of White, Green and Yellow Paint.
An Invoice of Bohemian and Porcelain Table Ornaments and Toys.

On account of the concerned—
About 2 Candies Cotton.
On account of the Underwriters—
1 Case damaged Canton Silk.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40

A S—G I.—1001-48—34 Bales Brown Paper.
A few Pieces of Woollen Cloth.
One Black Newfoundland Dog.
On account and risk of Nowrojee Cowasjee Arsiwalla—
Ex Arctusa.
W H—3417, 3419—2 Cases Gilt Frames.
On account of Coorjee Lukhmeedass—
C W B—No. 314-15—1 Case White Tanjib, ex Stephenson.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAMER PEHLWAN.

ON MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms in No. 7, Meadow Street, the Paddle Steamer Pehlwan, of 97 Tons, and 45 Horse Power, built in Liverpool in 1861. She was thoroughly overhauled and a false new keel was put on, and fresh Iron Sheets fixed in January 1873. She may be seen at the Mazgon Bunder. She will be sold with all her Equipages including Ship's Furniture, &c.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

For Further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

At the Rooms of the Undersigned, No 7, Meadow Street.

A nearly new Light English-built Miniature Brougham, with Lamps and Shafts, by J. Henderson

One Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.
A new Light Palanquin Office Shigram with Lamps.
A Second-hand Ditto Ditto.
Few Sets of Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy Harnesses.
Few very handsome large Marble Figures with Domes.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS RUBIES.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of August instant, at 1 P.M., at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort:—

A number of valuable Rubies of sizes, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

2 Cases of Assorted Toys.

AUCTION SALE OF A CASE OF DAMAGED SILK PIECE GOODS, AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Custom House, Fort.

On account and at the risk of the Underwriters:—

S R F—No. 13—One Case of Damaged Silk Piece Goods, arrived per Steamer Bombay.

TERMS—CASH.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 28 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.
Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.
Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots	Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots	" 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots	" 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than another.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST 1873.

THE 6TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY COLOURED OPERA TROUPE,

IN A PROGRAMME ABOUNDING IN

WIT, HUMOUR, AND SENTIMENT.

GRAND CONUNDRUM NIGHT.

A splendid SILVER-PLATED ICE JUG, value Rs. 80, will be given as a PRIZE for the best ORIGINAL CONUNDRUM.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 3	Gallery ..... Re. 1
Stalls..... " 2	Pit ..... As. 8

Family Tickets to admit Three .....Rs. 8

Plan of Dress Circle at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE HANDBILLS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. WIMBLEDON are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th August 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of PREMJEE LUDHA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by RAMJEE PREMJEE, one of the Executors named in the said Will. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 5th day of August 1873.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Applicant's Proctors.

WANTED, an experienced DRAUGHTSMAN for the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways. He must have a good knowledge of English, be able to estimate, and keep plans and records, and will be expected to make himself generally useful in the Office. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem, rising to Rs. 120 by yearly increments of Rs. 10.

Written applications, with copies of testimonials attached, will be received up to 5 P.M. on the 12th instant at the above Office, Public Works Secretariat.

H. F. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col. R.E.,
Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Railway Consulting Engineer's Department,
Bombay, 6th August 1873.

NOTICE.—COCOANUT DAY.—In consequence of the extension and fencing in of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line down to Colaba, the HINDOO PUBLIC are informed that it will be impossible for them to have access to the Sea-shore of Back Bay for the purpose of their ANNUAL COCOANUT CEREMONY on the 8th instant; they are, therefore, recommended to perform their Ceremony on the Harbour side, near MOODY BAY, where the Musulmans, who used always to take their Taboots to Back Bay, have for the last two years found it necessary to submerge them in Moody Bay.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 5th August 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ROBERT NASMYTH, late of Edinburgh, a Surgeon Dentist and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, aforesaid, died on the 12th day of May 1870, at Edinburgh, aforesaid, and Letters of Administration (with the Extract Registered Deed of Trust Disposition and Settlement and Codicil and the Testament Testamentor of the said Extract Registered Deed of Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed) of the Estate and Effects were, on the 10th day of July 1873, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to THOMAS HENRY MOORE, Esquire (a partner in the Firm of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, & Co., of Bombay, European Merchants,) as Attorney to Louisa Brown Nasmyth, Robert Burt Ranken, and Thomas Ranken, Trustees and Executors of the said Robert Nasmyth under his Trust Disposition and Settlement, dated 29th December 1868. All persons having any Claim against the Estate of the said Robert Nasmyth are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims, in writing, within one month from the date hereof to the said THOMAS HENRY MOORE, at the Office of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, & Co., in Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and after the expiration of which period he will remit the Assets of the Estate of the said Robert Nasmyth, deceased, to the Executors in Edinburgh, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 4th day of August 1873.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Attornies to Mr. Thomas Henry Moore, the Administrator.

SONEPORE RACES, 1873.

ENTRANCES AND NOMINATIONS OF 1st AUGUST.

SONEPORE DERBY.

Col. Douglas	One Nomination.	
Mr. Cresswell	"	"
Mr. Frost	"	"
Syud Walayat Ali Khan	"	"

BETTIAH CUP.

Mr. Wheals'	br	a	m	Phillipine.
Mr. Jones'	c	a	h	Satellite.
Mr. Frost's	b	e	m	Dolly Varden.

TICCAREE CUP.

Mr. Wheals'	br	a	m	Phillipine.
Mr. Frost's	b	e	m	Dolly Varden.
Mr. Vyner's	b	w	g	Carnival.
Mr. Vyner's	ch	w	g	Devon.

DURBUNGAH CUP.

Mr. Cresswell	One Nomination.	
Mr. Frost	"	"

CIVILIANS' CUP.

Mr. Frost	One Nomination.	
Mr. Vyner	"	"
Mr. Jones	"	"

SONEPORE CUP.

Mr. Wheal	One Nomination.
Mr. Frost	"
Mr. Vyner	Two Nominations.

SONEPORE ST. LEGER.

Mr. Vyner	One Nomination.

N.B.—The First Entries for Bedouin Stakes for all Arabs, and Desert Stakes for all Arabs, close on the 15th August.

W. F. McDONELL,
Honorary Secretary, Sonepore Races.

Bankipore, 2nd August 1873.

THE NEW SEASON'S 1872-73, INDIAN TEAS Just received from THE KOUSANIE PLANTATIONS,

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 3 12	Packet of 2 lbs.	Credit Rs. 4 4
" 3 0	Box of 5 lbs.	" 10 0

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2 4	Packet of 1 lb.	Credit Rs. 2 8

Wholesale and Retail Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP carried on by the Undersigned, under the FIRM of DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., as Auctioneers and Commission Agents, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

DINSHAW ARDASEER.
HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA.
SORABJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay, 4th August 1873.

WITH reference to the above, the Undersigned have, on the premises hitherto occupied by the late Firm of Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co., commenced business on their own account as Auctioneers and Commission Agents under the STYLE of JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

JEHANGEER CURSETJEE BANAJEE.
HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA.

Bombay, 4th August 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. R. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

CHESTS in various WOODS, LEATHER, and TIN; and adapted for DOMESTIC or OUT-DOOR PURPOSES; for FAMILIES, CONTRACTORS, EXPLORERS, SPORTSMEN, or CAMP use.

Have been supplied to Residents and Travellers in all parts of India, and been found of the most vital utility.

These Chests have the entire sanction of the Medical Profession, who find them excellent auxiliaries, especially in Mofussil practice.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

Filled from Rs. 17 to Rs. 100.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS.

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE TUTICORIN CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of the following, and are sold in quantities of not less than One Doz. Quarts or Two Doz. Pints:—

CLARETS.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs. a.		Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs. a.
MOUTON	32 0	17 0	MEDOC (Red Cap)	15 0	9 0
RAUZAN	25 0	13 8	MEDOC (White Cap)	13 0	...
PALMER	22 0	12 0	PETIT MEDOC	11 8	7 8
LAROSE	19 0	11 0	HAUT SAUTERNES	22 0	12 0
St. JULIEN	17 0	10 0	BARSAC	17 0	9 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN (Red)	32	0	17 0	MACON (Red)	21 0
NUITS (Red)	26	0	...	VOLNAY (Red)	21 0	11 8
CHABLIS (White)	26	0	...	CHABLIS (Extra)	17 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS (Finest Dry)	86	0	...	...	GRAND VIN (Fleur De Sillery)	45	0	...	24 8
FINEST DRY SPARKLING	44	0	...	23 8	FINE SPARKLING	38	0	...	20 8
Do. HAMPER, containing 24 Half Pints, Rs. 27.			...	...	GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	31	0	...	17 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING MOSELLE	38	0	...	20 8	NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK	38	0	...	20 8
MUSCATEL SPARKLING MOSELLE	34	0	...	18 8	MUSCATEL SPARKLING HOCK	34	0	...	18 8
MOSELLE, STILL, BRAUNEBERGER	26	0	...	14 8					
HOCK, STILL, MARCOBRUNNER	34	0	...	...	HOCK, STILL, JOHANNISBERGER	41	0	...	22 0
" " FORSTER TRAMINER	34	0	...	...	" " RUDESHEIMER	27	0	...	15 0
" " HOCHHEIMER	24	0	...	13 8	" " STEIN WEIN	27	0	...	...

SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO, A 1 (Gold Seal)	38	0	...		AMONTILLADO (Black Seal)	34	0	...
AMOROSO	26	0	...		BLUE SEAL	21	0	...
GREEN and BROWN SEAL	23	0	...		YELLOW SEAL	20	0	...
PINK SEAL (Vino de Pasto)	20	0	...		WHITE SEAL	17	0	...
MARSALA, VIRGIN (Pale)	16	8	...		MADEIRA, EAST INDIA	36	0	...

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

ROTA TENT ..... Rs. 26 per Dozen Quarts.

PORTS.

A 1, OLD CRUSTED (Black Seal)	34	0	...		BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine mature	21	0	...	13 0
A QUALITY, GOLD CAP, an invalid's Wine	23	0	...	15 0	RED SEAL, a good quality Wine	18	0	...	10 8

SPIRITS.

OGNAC, BLACK CAP, very old	45	42	38	& 33	RUM, JAMAICA	26	&	23	0
" YELLOW CAP	28				GIN, LONDON OLD TOM	...		21	0
" WHITE CAP	25				IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY	23	&	22	0
" BLUE CAP	20				GENEVA	...		19	0

LIQUEURS.

ASSORTED, in one dozen Pint case only	...	...	26 0	CHERRY BRANDY	28	0	... 15
CURACOA, Orange and White	38	0	... 20 0	ORANGE BITTERS	20	0	... ...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	38	0	... 20 0	K LL THE CROW (Bitter)	27	0	... ...

INDIA PALE ALE.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts .....Rs. 16 8 per Cask | In Casks containing 6 dozen Pints .....Rs. 22 8 per Cask

GUINESS' STOUT.

In Casks of 3 dozen Quarts .....Rs. 16 8 per Cask | In Casks of 6 dozen Pints.....Rs. 22 8 per Cask

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for CASH. Unexceptional Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders buying largely.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 5TH AUGUST 1873.

EXCHANGE on London remains weak at our quotations.

Government Securities are firm at the prices quoted.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. to 1s. 10 23/32d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. to 1s. 10 7/8d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 7/16d. to 1s. 10 15/32d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10 9/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 20 days' sight. 99⅞ to 99 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99⅝
Do, demand..... 99¾

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111¾
Four & half per cent. 106¾
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...105½
15 years' Debenture Loans 104½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... ...113.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 6½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-6 6
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 59d to 59⅞
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THERE is really nothing doing in our Freight market. Two Canal steamers have arrived, but the next three mail steamers being almost fully engaged rates for Liverpool have been maintained at £2-10 to £2-12-6. Sailing ships' rates are unchanged, with little demand.

London { Cotton, Ozoca, Seeds } No ships.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bells ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.

Havre ... { Cotton, Coffee } No ship.

Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Ottalia ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Havre Cottoa ..... £3 0s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 12s. 6d.

China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.

Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3¾ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 10 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Colaba shares. Spinning shares steady. Press shares unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomal value W sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	992½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	277½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	2811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	120
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 7½	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	109 12 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 7½	do.	Ditto	71
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 7½	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77,	Colaba Land Co.....	1,500
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	865
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

800	1,000	all	30p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,465
850	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,660
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,180
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,000	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,600
150	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jeewraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,285
900	1,000	a	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,205
800	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,350
600	2,500	400	216p.a	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	225
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,450
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,175
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New.....	290
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
500	3,280	all	60 *	Colaba Press Co.....	4,700
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	Coast India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,400
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
200	1,000	all	200 p.c	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,450	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	
120	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press....	712½
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	2,100
400	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	650
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	457
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,075
150	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,150
450	**	..	...	Volkart United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,365
1,000	50	all	45p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues very quiet, the business doing from first hands being extremely small. Rumour has it that an English firm has disposed of about 72 bales 39 inch 6 lbs. Shirtings (flag mark) at Rs. 4 per price, but as the sale has not been sufficiently confirmed we do not report it with the sales of the day. The demand for the interior continues very poor, and will remain so for at least a week to come. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 in. 30 yds. 9 lbs.	Rs. 6	7 0
500 ,,	,,	45 in. 30 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4	14 0
750 ,,	,,	40 in. 29 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4	10 0
450 pairs	Dhoties	44 in. 10 yds.	,, 1	11 6

COTTON.

The market continues firm, and prices show an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. There is almost nothing doing on European account, and consequently the prices below are nominal. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 200 to 204
Akola ..... at ,, 204 to 207
Broach, M. G ..... at ,, 208 to 218
Hinguughaut ..... at ,, 220 to 222
Dholleruh and Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 195 to 199
Sawgaued ..... at ,, 205 to 207
Compta and Vingoria ..... at ,, 185 to 186

The undermentioned purchase is reported to have been made by a European firm yesterday :—
50 candies Dholleras ..... at Rs. 195 per candy.

YARNS.

The market for most counts of Grey remains very dull, and there is no business doing. Medio is steady. Turkey Red and Coloured are also steady, but no sales.

METALS.

In Metals there have been no sales.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Wimbledon (s)	Watson.....	London July 4.
	Atalanta (s).....	Mathews	Liverpool, June 13.
	Punjaub (s).....	Gavin.....	Kurrachee, August 2.
	Deccan (s)	Soames	Suez, July 25.

DEPARTURE.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Hermon.....	Shaw	Calcutta and Madras.

The steamer John Adamson, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

Aug. DEPARTURE.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Prombrokeshire, 75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Janet Court, 1 case glassware and 3 cases children's perambulators, Muncherjee Pallonjee.

FROM GENOA.

Stirling (s), 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Arabia (s), 1 hogshead claret, Henry Rogers; 84 cases window glasses, Ebramjee Noorbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido (s), 12 barrels flour, Bell, Brandenburg, and Co; 1 case mineral water, A C Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS—5TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 36 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co; 10 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewraj; 100 bales cotton, Lowrence and Co; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, R L King and Co; 62 bales cotton, Toolseedas Jadowjee.
Dido (s), 62 bales wool. J O Yajnik; 100 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 76 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayal; 102 bales cotton, Gocouldass Hoorjee and Co; 60 bales cotton, Joonas Abdeecoor.
John Adamson (s), 2,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Orissa (s), 41 bales wool, Soonderjee Damoder; 50 bales wool Nurses Vithuldass.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 2 pieces and 1 bundle E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Dido (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Orissa (s), 1 bag pepper, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Orissa (s), 3 bundles shawls, Ahmedshaw Yeosuf Shaw.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido (s), 3 bales hides, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay (s), 51 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 91 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 132 chests opium, E D Sassoon & Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Means of the Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.

July and Augt.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 10 A.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 10 P.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.	Rain Gauge 41 feet above the Ground.
	In.	O	O	O		O	O	O		Mls.	In.
28	29·652	79·6	77·1	76·2	·893	8·0	82·4	76·8	SW, SW.	WSW, SW.	
29	·732	81·2	77·6	76·3	·853	7·4	83·3	78·8	SW, SW.	WSW, SW.	543 1·10
30	·767	80·3	77·1	76·0	·866	7·8	82·7	78·0	WSW, WSW.	W, WSW.	607 0·11
31	·727	80·3	77·1	75·9	·867	8·0	82·8	77·9	WSW, WSW.	W,	616 0·06
1	·681	79·1	76·9	76·2	·909	8·0	80·0	78·6	WSW, WSW.	SW,	480 0·10
2	·665	79·9	77·2	76·2	·884	8·0	81·7	78·4	WSW, WSW.	W,	450 0·02
3	·677	80·1	77·4	76·4	·886	8·0	82·9	76·9	WSW, WSW.	W,	526 0·25

Fall of Rain during the Week ..... 1·71
Registered between 1st January and 27th July ..... 3 6·96

Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 3rd August..3 8·27

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 3.

Lucas, Lieutenant, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Tannah.

AUGUST 4.

Lucas, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, on medical certificate, from Jacobabad.
Hogg, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, on leave, from Nynee Tal.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 4.

Fox, Lieutenant, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Mount Abu.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August 2.)

Lieut H A Vincent, 2nd Squad Subn, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, from the date in August on which he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to Notification No 1227G, dated 30th May last, Capt G F Blowers, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bundelkhund, received charge of the Office of the Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Asst, Maunpore, from Major W Kincaid, on the forenoon of the 18th July 1873.

Capt P W Smith, of the Genl List, Infantry, assumed charge of his appointment as Adjt, Mhairwara Battn, on the forenoon of the 11th July 1873.

Surg Major W Eddowes, in medical charge of the Deolee Irregular Force, has been granted 90 days' privilege leave of absence from 10th Sept 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr W Oldham, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for twenty days from 21st inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr J W O'Donnell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Lucknow Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J H Kenyon, Sub-Engr, Umballa Division, is allowed fifteen days' privilege leave, from such date as he is able to avail himself of it.

Lieut Col J J Dansey, Barrack Master, Nynee Tal, returned on 30th April from the privilege leave granted in Inspr Genl's Notification No 22 of 24th March 1873.

With reference to Notification No 58 of 7th July 1873, of Inspr Genl of Military Works, Lieut D McLeod, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Fyzabad Division, Military Works, availed himself of three months' privilege leave on the 24th inst.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Capt J Eckford, R E, a Supt of the 2nd grade in this Department, availed himself, on the morning of the 17th July 1873 of three months' privilege leave granted to him in P W D Notification No. 379 of the 28th May 1873.

Mr J W Duthy, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Sec 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st July 1873.

Mr J G Cairns, an Assistant Supt of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, under Sec 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd July 1873.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr E Douglas, Assist Eng, 3rd grade, Kotri Division, is granted two months' privilege and 15 days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

Lieut H S F Haynes, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Schwan Division, is granted leave for 3 months to study the Native languages, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

Mr F H Swan, Temporary Sub-Engr, 1st grade, Larkhana Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month.

Mr R Gatmell, Temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month from the 23rd instant.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

Pending the confirmation of the Government of India, Mr W W Clarke, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from the 1st August 1873.

G R Clarke, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted two months and twenty-eight days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st August 1873.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr C A Bull, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the Chenab Section, passed the departmental standard examination in Native languages on the 28th June 1873.

Mr W Foster, Asst Engr, Bukralla Division, of the Rawulpindee District, is allowed 2 months' privilege leave.

With the approval of Government, Mr W Harvey, Asst Engr, 1st grade, will officiate as Ex Engr, and be in charge of the Ravee Section, during Mr Mallet's absence.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

With the sanction of Govt of India, P W D, Fitter Wilson, is transferred from the Delhi to the Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr J O'Connor, Accountant, 3-d grade, attached to the Office of Controller, Rajpootana (State) Railway Accounts, from the 5th August 1873, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Arrival.
United Kingdom	Aug. 8	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M. packet.
Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 11	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 8	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4	9	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 8	Monday	Oct. 20
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 22	,,	Nov. 3
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 10
,,	Sept. 5	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 19	,,	Dec. 1
	7 P.M.		,, 8
Monday	Sept. 29	,,	,, 15
,,	Oct. 6	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 11	Tuesday	Nov. 4
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 18
,,	Sept. 8	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 16
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 21		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Aug. 23	Saturday	Nov. 15
,,	Sept. 6	,,	Dec. 13
,,	Oct. 18	,,	

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday	Aug. 29	Friday	Aug. 8
,,		,,	Sept. 5

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per corer.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

2nd Aug.	1873.	22nd Sept.	1873.	14th Nov.	1873.
6th	,, ,,	26th	,, ,,	17th	,, ,,
9th	,, ,,	29th	,, ,,	*21st	,, ,,
*13th	,, ,,	3rd Oct.	1873.	24th	,, ,,
16th	,, ,,	6th	,, ,,	28th	,, ,,
20th	,, ,,	*10th	,, ,,	*1st Dec.	1873.
23rd	,, ,,	13th	,, ,,	5th	,, ,,
*27th	,, ,,	17th	,, ,,	18th	,, ,,
30th	,, ,,	20th	,, ,,	12th	,, ,,
3rd Sept.	1873.	*24th	,, ,,	*25th	,, ,,
6th	,, ,,	27th	,, ,,	19th	,, ,,
*10th	,, ,,	31st	,, ,,	22nd	,, ,,
13th	,, ,,	3rd Nov.	1873.	26th	,, ,,
13th	,, ,,	7th	,, ,,	29th	,, ,,
17th	,, ,,	10th	,, ,,		

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawu to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only. For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and the Residency; also for Ahmednugur and Seroor	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	{5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guserat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	{5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	{5 P.M. of previous days.
	6 A.M.	.....	{5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year.....	*ditto* ..... ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LEDGARD—August 5th, at the S. P. G. Mission House, Bombay the wife of the Revd. G. Ledgard, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873.

SOME days ago we reviewed at length the Report upon the administration of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, but as the volume was a heavy one we had neither space nor time upon that occasion to record the whole of our jottings and notes upon all the matters of which the Report takes notice. We observe that the reorganization of the Pilot Service had for years been very strongly advised by the late Board, who plainly insisted that accidents and wrecks must still frequently occur unless this service were improved. The great difficulty in approaching wrecks from the shore is owing to the rocky bottom on which vessels and boats have so often perished, and it was recommended that life-boats should be kept at the Dockyard and at Malabar Point. The Chinese are excellent sailors in a storm, and the Board advised that a Chinese crew for the life-boats should be maintained, and Government sanctioned the proposal, but we do not know if such has yet been established.

This Report brings to our notice the existence of strong currents which sets ships towards the land in the vicinity of Bombay, and upon this matter we find the Court of Enquiry which investigated the wreck of the "Chapman" observed to the effect that this fact, which is well known to shipmasters coming to Bombay, prevents any excuse for a non-use of the lead in thick weather. We are struck with the fact that the loss of vessels near Bombay is constantly to be attributed to error in position, and to the difficulty in identifying the entrance to the harbour in the rainy season.

Another point which the papers before us disclose is that ships nearing Bombay do not always have their anchors ready to drop, and consequently if they get into shoal water suddenly the danger is enormous. Again, it is pointed out, and it is worthy of the shipmaster's notice that the heaving of the lead is too often left entirely with the chief mate, instead of being looked after by the commander of a ship. The Board has made a few remarks upon these matters, but the reproduced copies of the proceedings of Marine Courts formerly held, and which are added to the Report, place all these matters fully before any one who will take the trouble to wade through the pages before us. The Board strongly advocates the extension of coast telegraphic lines. The wire from Galle stops at Vingorla, from whence it travels to Bombay by land *via* Belgaum and Poona. Now this missing link along the border of the sea they say should be supplied, for vessels in distress and wanting aid have no quick means of communicating with this port if wrecked between Vingorla and Bombay. The Committee pointed out that, not only upon the score of ship accidents, but also upon the grounds of commercial necessity, the general public of Bombay ought to possess the means of obtaining early intelligence regarding shipping upon the coast. As wrecks have occurred at Alibaugh so frequently, the Board advised Government to build or purchase a house fit for a refuge for distressed mariners. Government directed enquiries to be made as to a building which was recommended, but we cannot find in the Report any information as to whether such an institution has ever been really established. We are told that the chief features in the new life-boats are, that they are well built of mahogany, have all recent improvements, and are copper-fastened; they have great speed even in a heavy sea, are quickly launched, and can immediately discharge water; are self-righting if upset, and can stow away a number of men. That an important port like Bombay could have existed so long without these essentials is a matter of surprise to us, but it was not until many lives were sacrificed and much property was lost that we at last copied the example of the Royal National Life-boat Institution and provided this harbour with similar ones.

The Royal Artillery Detachment at Colaba have charge of a Boxer's life-saving apparatus, and in event of a wreck the gunners could work it assisted by the Master Attendant's Department. There is at page 65 an interesting account of the Time Ball Tower which was formerly at Colaba but

THE POSITIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The gentlemen who do the opposition to the "Positive" are doubtless in a sad state of mind at the unheard of innovations which that company has initiated, and more especially, perhaps, at the unaccountably low rates of premium which the new company displays, to what the above gentlemen make out to be a deluded public. They no doubt feel indignant to think that the old system of taking everything, and giving nothing, stands slightly in danger of exploding; consequently every point deemed at all vulnerable in this "newest thing in finance" is assailed with the fury of despair; but like all writers who are beside themselves with vexation, they are for ever missing the mark at which they aim. The last, and perhaps the best, letter that has appeared on the subject is that of "Respice Finem" in the *Times of India* of the 2nd inst., who takes you to task for your championship of what is probably one of the greatest blessings ever offered to the assuring public. The anchorage of the "Positive" is much too firm, I apprehend, to be moved by such adverse puffs as those blown by "Insurance," "A Late European Policy-holder," or "Respice Finem;" and if attacks of this kind be all the ills that the "Positive" has to contend against, it will sustain but slight damage and outride criticisms of the kind even when far more hostile.

The fact is there are only two points to clear up, or which I, with the public, need care to see cleared up, and no one seems to try his hand at the task. The first is to show good reason that the "Positive" rates are sufficiently high for Indian risks. The second (which goes to prove the first, and is perhaps the more important of the two, but the more difficult to get at,) is the average death-rate *of the Indian assured*. If the report published by the "Positive" is worth anything, we get a few facts from it to prove, and to prove very clearly, that "Insurance" quoting Bailey, and "A Late European Policy-holder" quoting "Phita," instead of opening the eyes, according to the notions of the writers named, of a deluded public, remain in the category of the blind leading the blind. This much deluded public, however, appear to have had just that modicum of sense left to induce them to believe that, as far as a safe investment goes, they could not obtain anything better: this will account for the vast amount which I understand has already been assured in India. To confirm the wavering in a belief that the much-abused "Positive" has the same elements of stability with any other company of its kind, I will attempt, with the aid of a few figures, to put within grasp of the least intelligent how the rates of the "Positive" may be regarded as quite sufficient to meet every emergency. If "Respice Finem" will turn to page 10 of the report of the proceedings he will find that the "Positive" in the months of its existence last year issued 329 policies, assuring £155,875, each policy thus averaging say £475. But let us transfer the operation to India.

It will be seen that the total amount invested is £6,085, or to take 80 per cent. of the total annual premium income £6,837 equal to Rs. 63,070. As I cannot get at the death-rate I will take the average of each policy, which I find to be about Rs. 4,750: all that remains is to see how many times Rs. 4,750 are to be found in Rs. 63,070—over 13, so that at the end of 1872 the life fund was in a state to satisfy the claims from lapse of life to the extent of 4 per cent. of the assured. This I think quite equal to meet not only English demands, but ample to cover Indian risk. If I take the general English death-rate at 3 per cent., the fund laid aside for meeting claims from lapse of life are ample in the extreme, even taking the smaller figure of Rs. 60,850. By this mode I find there would be 10 claims to meet of Rs. 4,750 each, or Rs. 47,500, yet the fund Messrs. Gaddum and Co. told you of the other day, I find from enquiry, remains untouched but if all these claims were paid from it, it is quite evident there would yet remain a large surplus to start with afresh. I feel the subject is one the general public take no interest in, and it is therefore needless to try and convince men with excellent eyes what they are determined not to see, namely, that the Positive offers those advantages which the assuring world has long been looking for and which have in the Positive system been found.

There are parts of "Respice Finem's" letter I will not go into, as the matter discussed is not of the slightest importance, nor of use to the assuring portion of the public; much of it, indeed, has little or no bearing on the subject at issue. I will therefore only touch upon such points as require putting in a more liberal point of view than "Respice Finem" thinks them capable of, or perhaps wishes to put them. For instance, "Respice Finem," although calling for proof, makes no attempt to *prove anything*, therefore the "Positive" need not be expected to look so far ahead at its birth as the writer's suggestive subscription insinuates. The interest on shares will no doubt be fully met by the interest from investments, and the working of the capital has as much likelihood of realising the hopes of its founders as any of the "life" offices the oppositionists are defending. The 20 per cent. will not only cover all expenses after the ordinary limit allowed for establishing life offices is passed, but at the rate I am told business is being done at present, will add *not a little* to increase the dividends, for if the number of policies increase in the same ratio they did up to the 18th of April last one-fourth more must have been issued, say in all 725 for the United Kingdom. On enquiry I find the Indian business presents every prospect of arriving at an equal ratio of issues with an advanced risk. This of course will raise the average amount of each policy, but not beyond what the 80 per cent. of invested premiums will cover. I cannot suppose "Respice Finem" wishes to state that the investment of assurances is unnecessary, or that the guarantee fund should be put out to nurse by men who have already enough on which to exercise their speculative energies. I will therefore not attempt to explain anything that can be easily understood on referring to the advertisements. There were surely quite as clever men as "Insurance's" Mr. Bailey, or "A Late European Policy-holder's" Mr. Brown, at the composition of the "Positive's" tables of rates, and it is not very likely that these clever men would bring upon themselves an ugly name by fixing the rates below a paying standard. I believe "Respice Finem" feels this to be the case as much as I do. "Respice Finem" should exercise his talents on the one solitary *sine qua non* requisite to put us all right. He should frame a table, a reliable table showing the number of lives assured in India that have lapsed in each company during the last ten years, also showing the number of such deaths in Europe and in India. This is the great desideratum, and I would be happy to see it, as its publication would for ever settle the question of the insufficiency of the "Positive's" rates which I hope I have proved to be equal to all demands, whether in India or elsewhere. With reference to the profits which the iniquitous system of premium forfeiture add to so largely in most offices, the Positive has very wisely, I think, not admitted into its calculations at all, but among a thousand assured it cannot fail, but some will find their circumstances so far changed as not to care for the policy taken out at a time when it was an absolute necessity. These will no doubt part with their pp. notes at the surrender value and thus create a fund evidently not contemplated by the founders, but which will of course add to the profits. The deliberate action of the promoters of the system, however, seems to have profits much less in view than a solid benefit to the ensuring public, which was to make the rates so low as to suit all classes in any part of the world, for a man must be very poor indeed who cannot pay Rs. 2-8 a month for 30 years to secure his wife a thousand rupees at his death. Let "Respice Finem" think over what has been said, and I suspect that he will not be able to gainsay the fact that if there are spots on the sun they in no way detract from the usefulness of the orb.

Insurance companies gather strength, firmness, and almost every exemption from danger, like other companies, from increase of business and judicious investment of capital, and there is every bit as much sense in expecting the "Positive" system to prove the real benefit to the public the founders so confidently assert it will be, as that Mr. Sylvester did not know his work or that the Government tables are not Brown's or Nelson's.

It matters little who is to have the honour of inventing the system, it is quite evident from "Respice Finem's" pointed allusion to its principles being "carried out by at least one other company in India that the writer is not wholly free from "Positive" fascinations. I observed not long ago that the London and Lancashire advertised that it issued policies on the popular system of limited payments. I suppose this is the company "Respice Finem" alludes to: he however does not tell the public that this one exception produced a report lately which shows that the expenses in 1872 were greater than the total premiums received in the same year by £2,000! Fact not fiction.

NORTH.

ANTINEURALGIC SNUFF.—The *Rivista Clinica di Bologna* mentions an antineuralgic snuff prescribed with success in cases of facial neuralgia, by Dr. Scriffignano. The base of the snuff is quinine, and its composition as follows:—Citrate of quinine, ten grains, very strong; exciting snuff (tobacco), fifteen grains. The medicament is said to act almost directly on the diseased nerve through the ethmoidal thread of the nasal ramus of Willis's ophthalmic, a branch of the fifth pair.

THE BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The report signed "Lega," in your issue of yesterday of the International Match played on Saturday by the Bombay United Football Club, is scarcely correct, and betrays an ungenerous desire to deny to the Irish their well-earned honours.

The English side had only two men less than the Irish, which scarcely warrants the phrase "numerically so inferior" (whilst as to weight I think the sides were pretty equally balanced), and the person who made the report never thought, when he told of the match a short time ago in which the Irish were worsted, of stating that they were 7 against 9, which you will agree with me, though theoretically, is not practically the same as 11 against 13.

The report of those who did good service is scarcely true, for two of the men mentioned got disabled in the earlier part of the evening, and did very little harm afterwards, so that virtually the sides were not unequal. Further, when they kicked off, the Irish had one man less than their opponents (9 to 10), and even then they kept the ball down against the English goal, so that after all Mr. "Lega" has aired his Latinity at the expense of truth, and I may well exclaim, "*sic non transit gloria Hiberni.*"

ARMS.

5th August.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

1st AUGUST.

Now that the first flush of excitement consequent on the rumour about General Norman is over, we are gradually discovering important truths in regard to that officer—truths, at first perverted, then doubted, and finally substantiated. So far from having ruined the Indian army, or at least from being held personally responsible for the many evils which are said now to surround it, it is asserted, on the best authority, that recent investigations have proved the evil in question to lie with the home authorities, and what perhaps is more important to General Norman, have gone far to refute the statement that in supporting the formation of the Staff Corps he had in view his own personal advancement. It is a relief and a pleasure to General Norman's many friends, therefore, to know that his reputation has in no way suffered from the late vindictive attack made upon him, and he may well exclaim in the words of the famous Monsieur Balzac to the Chancellor of France, "If it was a new thing it may be I should not be displeased with the suppression of the first libel that should abuse me, but since there are enough of them to make a small library, I am secretly pleased to see the number increased and take delight in raising a heap of stones that envy has cast at me without doing me any harm."

If one felt inclined to place much reliance in the many strange rumours that occasionally fall from the lips of Simla gossips, the task of sifting them and of separating the "chaff from the wheat" would be about as hopeless as that of the man who endeavoured to arrive at an impossible place by gazing at it through a telescope. Not that we often have not excellent authority for these reports. On the contrary, your daily contemporary of Allahabad, who seems in many respects to stand much in the same position towards the Indian Government as the Tite Barnacle family did towards the English nation, (*i. e.* people are often puzzled to know whether the Government is under a load of obligation to the *Pioneer* or the *Pioneer* is under a load of obligation to the Government) often steps in with its characteristic, authoritative smile, to partly add its confirmation to reports which were at first regarded as worthless and unfounded. For instance, some short time ago a rumour got abroad in Simla to the effect that that *nightmare* of England, the Russians, were negociating with the lesser nightmare, Afghanistan, and had come forward with a handsome offer of three crores of rupees in order to secure the occupation of Afghan territory; and, furthermore, that the Maharaja of Cashmere (whose life is said to consist of one eternal plot) only wanted the opportunity to declare his alliance with the Russians. These were serious statements to which few attached much, if any, credit, until the *Pioneer* gave them the colour of truth by detailing some "gossip" which it had received direct from the territory in question, but probably nearer to the spot at which the reports really originated.

It is, however, no secret that the Maharaja is inclined towards the Russians; rumour says so, and the report has generally been received, as containing a certain amount of truth any time within the last fifteen years; and although it has from time to time been contradicted from various quarters, like a cork in water, it has always risen to the surface when the force of those contradictions has died away. And in reference to the rumour to which I have referred, it has even got abroad, that should the reported tendency of Cashmere to intrigue with Russia have any foundation, there will be only one course left to the Government, and that will probably be the annexation of the country. These, however, are statements which you must necessarily accept *cum grano salis*.

The Cabul Envoy yet remains, but on what business, now that the Seistan difficulty is settled, the Government (and your contemporary) only are aware. There are, no doubt, many minor questions concerning the welfare of Cabul, for instance the question of its yet unsettled boundaries and the proximity of the Russians thereto, which demand immediate attention. *Apropos* of the Seistan arbitration and its mutual acceptance by both parties, it is now pretty generally known that the Cabul Envoy, during the negociations at Simla, on more than one occasion expressed his dissatisfaction at the terms of the arbitration and his determination not to accept them if possible. It is indeed a question whether, on the part of his Government, he would not have declined them altogether, had circumstances admitted of his so doing. Looking back to the former negociations on the subject, this unwillingness on the part of the Envoy to agree to the arbitration is not a matter for surprise. The Persian Government have in the end apparently gained everything and lost nothing. They have become possessed of territory to which they had no stronger claim than that acquired by its gradual occupation, while on the other hand the Cabul Government have lost territory over which they have hitherto undeniably asserted sovereignty by right of inheritance. It would not therefore have been a matter for astonishment had the Envoy on behalf of his master pushed his opposition to the arbitral reward much further than he is reported to have done.

I don't know whether I am justified in occupying your space with anything not constituted in the word "news," but I presume that the *interests* of a community are as much entitled to a place as its *doings*. There has been considerable excitement here among a large class of Government employés, who somehow have got hold of the impression that their rights and privileges are being interfered with. And certainly this seems to be the case if the numerous complaints which find vent through the press are to be relied upon. As a particular instance I may refer to the lately gazetted registrarships in the different departments which it is commonly believed are for the future to be filled by others than those employed in the departments. The matter really turns upon the question of efficiency, for it is not for a moment to be presumed that the Government would wittingly debar a deserving individual from the promotion to which he was justly entitled. But unfortunately this is not the view taken by the class to which I refer, who see, in many acts of their superiors, serious cause for complaint. The Government have laid down the broad principle that the first consideration to be observed in the bestowal of appointments is that the convenience of the public service should be kept in view, and, that object attained, personal considerations would be allowed fair weight. But it invariably appears to be the case that it is personal considerations, based, not on the personal qualifications of the individual concerned, but solely on the recommendations obtained by him, that actuate those in whom lies the bestowal of appointments. This is notably the case in a large department, and instances are not wanting in support of the accusation.

It would no doubt be an act of violence to one's own feelings if, when the opportunity presented itself, the duty of bestowing an occasional appointment to a friend were not carried out, but, on the other hand, the wholesale monopoly of patronage to the abuse of just claims certainly calls for some remonstrance. The injustice is further enhanced when the monopoly is transmitted as a legacy from the holder to his successor, with a long list of candidates who need to be provided for. I confess that I share in these views, which are those of a large and useful class of Government servants, and which appear to be fairly supported by facts.

There is little going on at Simla at present, and apparently little in contemplation, if the occasional performances of the "London Star Company" and the periodical meetings of the "Simla Assemblies" are excepted. I hear that the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, with Captain Jackson, A. D. C., who left for Chini some ten days ago, intends spending a month altogether at that place. In the meantime I am informed that Mr. Baring, the Viceroy's son, is officiating as Private Secretary.

BOMBAY.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT NASSICK.—A special Criminal Sessions will be held at Nassick on Monday, the 18th instant, for the disposal of two criminal cases.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF TANNA.—On Saturday Mr. Crowe took charge of the office of Assistant Judge of Tanna from Mr. Ayerst, who has obtained three months' leave.

DR. BEGG, the leader of the conservative party in the Free Church, has left Scotland on a visit to his sons in New Zealand, and is contemplating to return by India.

POLICE AND MUNICIPAL FINES.—During the last month nearly Rs. 3,000 were recovered on account of fines inflicted by the several magistrates of police under the Police and Municipal Acts.

AHMEDABAD FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Newnham, District Judge of Ahmedabad, has fixed Monday, the 18th instant, for the settlement of the list of contributories of the Ahmedabad Financial Association.

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Musulman named Sulliman Khumissa, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing eleven pieces of wearing apparel and sundry other articles belonging to a man named Pandoo.

PERJURY.—Mr. Cook, the first-class magistrate of Ahmedabad, sentenced the other day one Munsook Gocul to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty rupees, on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

DRIVING SHIGRAMS WITHOUT A LICENCE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, two shigram drivers were charged with driving their shigrams without having first obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police, and were fined Rs. 5 each.

CHEATING THE GALLOWS.—A short time ago a native resident of Bassein, in the Tanna collectorate, was sentenced to be hanged, on a charge of murder. It seems that a day previous to the confirmation of the sentence by the High Court the murderer committed suicide by hanging himself.

THE CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.—We hear that the contract for building the new Church Gate Street Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been given to Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigaumwalla, who executed some important contracts in Bombay some years ago, among them the bridge of the Bandora causeway and several other works on the G. I. P. Railway.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Fuckeerbhoy Govindjee, late goods station master in the employ of the B. B. and C.I. Railway Company, was yesterday charged with the offence of criminal breach of trust and cheating, in respect of several sums of money belonging to the company. The Senior Magistrate, after hearing the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. This is the second offence on which the prisoner has been committed.

RUMOUR OF A FAMILY BEING POISONED.—On Monday a native woman named Cooverbai prepared her morning meal as usual, and she and five others partook of it at about 8 o'clock the same morning. Some four or five hours after having partaken the meal the whole of them became sick and commenced to vomit. At about 5 P.M. they were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. It appears that the woman had got some curd from a milkseller to make curry of, and had received it in a copper vessel apparently badly tinned. She made the curry in the same vessel. Through the advice of Dr. Anderson, House Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Third Magistrate of Police, took the deposition of the woman, which does not in any way criminate any one. Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, appeared to be of opinion that the family were not suffering from an irritant poison, but more from unwholesome food, or food prepared in dirty or untinned vessels. The patients are doing well.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S S. S. PUNJAUB, 655 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday in ballast from Karrachee.

THE S. S. WIMBLEDON, 957 tons, Captain G. W. Watson, which arrived yesterday morning, has made the passage in 31 days, having left London 4th July. She left Suez 21st ultimo but did not call at Aden. She reports steady S. W. monsoon, not much wind, but a high sea. She brought the following cargo:—130 bars iron, 2 casks oil, 50 barrels tar, 4 cases paint, 11 bales canvas, 11 casks potash, 506 tons coal, 5 cases leather, 516 cases claret, 2 cases corks, 5 cases turban, 12 casks zinc, 5 cases corn flour, 5 cases porter, 14 cases oilmanstores, 65 cases soap 7 mill furnishing, 10 cases confectionery, 24 bundles shawls, 2 cases tin-plates, 9 bundles bellows, 20 barrels white lead, 11 cases wine and spirit, 6 cases stationery, 13 cases twine, 1,020 iron pipes, 15 barrels salt ammonia, 1 case snuff, 27 packages yarns, 589 packages ironware, 5 cases hardware, 8 cases toys, 48 cases champagne, 8 casks blacking, 120 cases wine, 432 packages beer, 16 packages cochineal, 78 cases cottons, 9 cases brassware, 94 packages provisions, 20 cases tobacco, 1 case spectacles, 9 cases glassware 40 cases medicine, 124 cases candles, 70 cases old tom, 2 cases tools, 17 cases varnish, 53 packages paper, and some packages of merchandise and some packages of provision and stationery belonging to Government. She brought seven deck passengers, and is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 1,478 tons, Captain G. Mathews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (June 13) via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—2,287 bars and 5,532 bundles iron, 90 bales yarns, 109 cases copperas, 20 casks Epsom salt, 162 packages machinery, 1 case brush, 10 rolls lead sheets, 9 hogsheads and 62 cases wine, 2 iron chests, 22 cases mill articles, 1 bale paper, 200 boxes tinplates, 1,060 iron pipes, 1 coil wire rope, 1 case hardware, 9 casks China clay, 4 cases liquors, 20 boxes tobacco, 1 case twine, 96 casks sulphur, 9 casks soap, 125 kegs nails, 51 casks tiles, 50 drums oil, 107 cases bottled beer, 1 box lamp, 1 case saddlery, 18 cases goods, 11 casks glassware, 6 cases leather, 1 case drugs, 75 casks paint, 7 cases toys, 11 cases woolens, 32 packages manufactured tobacco, 10 cases sherry, 2 cases cylinder, 1 case towels, 3 cases sauce, 2 cases sheeting, 24 packages goods, 20 cases thread, 6 cases steel, 14 rivets, 1 hogshead and 16 cases claret, 34 cases steel, 137 packages cottons, 3 cases mill stores, 50 cases slates, 40 cases varnish, 200 drums linseed oil, 3 cases sponge, 9 packages hardware, 4 packages zinc sheets, 1 case cutlery, 3 casks grease, 102 cases bottled stout, 40 casks fireclay, 2 cases plate glass, 201 tons coals, 1,860 packages merchandise, and many packages of machinery belonging to the G. I. P. R. Co. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				August.	LOW WATER.		
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.
H.	M.	IN.	FT.		H.	M.	IN.	FT.
9	59 m	5	7	Wednesday ... 6	2	53 m	6	5
9	55 a	3	2		3	56 a	1	9
10	44 m	6	5	Thursday 7	3	52 m	7	4
10	21 a	4	2		4	43 a	2	10
11	26 m	7	2	Friday 8	4	43 m	8	0
11	15 a	5	2		5	30 a	4	1
.....		.....			5	30 m	8	4
0	4 a	7	11	Saturday 9	6	13 a	5	5
0	5 m	5	9		6	15 m	8	2
0	43 a	8	3	Sunday 10	6	56 a	6	4
0	54 m	6	1		7	0 m	7	7
1	22 a	7	11	Monday..... 11	7	40 a	6	10
1	43 m	5	11		7	45 m	6	6
2	2 a	7	5	Tuesday..... 12	8	23 a	6	10

Moon—Full, 8th, 6h. 42m, P.M.

CRICKET.

THE SATARA ELEVEN v. ALL COMERS.

THIS match was played on the 2nd, and was won by the "All Comers" by 30 runs in the 1st Innings:—

"ALL COMERS."

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Corpl. Larmour..	b Ozanne 5	... b Ozanne	0
Pt. Ashenden ...	b Adams 5	... c Gillespie, b Adams.....	5
" Turner	b Adams 11	... b Ozanne	1
" Horsfield ...	b Adams 0	... c Grant, b Adams	3
Mr. Reinold	st Vidal, b Ozanne. 15	Sub., at Pte. Chesworth b Ozanne	2
Pte. Tye	run out 6	... c Adams, b Ozanne	2
" Porter	c Young, b Adams 4	... b Adams	1
" Hart	b Young 9	... c Davidson, Adams.....	b 0
" McLaughlin.	c Gillespie, b Adams 0	... c & b Ozanne.....	4
" Solomon	c Grant, b Adams 3	... c Vidal, b Ozanne	2
" Wilcocks.....	b Adams 0	... b Adams	1
" Mitchell.....	b Adams 2	... Not out	4
" Forsyth	b Adams 0	... c Young, b Ozanne	6
" Dyer	Not out 0	... b Ozanne	0
Extras.....	b 11; l b 3; n b 2.. 16	... b 5; l b 3; n b 2.	10
	76		41

"THE ELEVEN."

	1st Innings.		
Mr. Anderson	c Ashenden, b Porter.....		5
" Hart	b Porter		3
" Ozanne	b Porter		7
" Gibson	b Porter		0
" Grant	c Turnour, b Porter		7
" Vidal	c Turner, b Porter		0
Maj. Gillespie	b Porter		2
Mr. Adams	b Porter		1
" Young	b Porter		6
" Candy.....	c McLaughlin, b Porter		7
" Colvin	Not out		2
" Extras.....	b 19; l b 4		23
			63

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN GRANT ROAD THEATRE—AN AUDIENCE TAKING POSSESSION OF THE STAGE.

"JOE HUSSEY, proprietor of the Colonial Troupe," a few days ago issued a number of big bills and small programmes, which announced that he and his band of niggers would upon Monday night entertain the Bombay public with some exceedingly comical proceedings. Unwittingly Joe provided a more amusing entertainment than even his sanguine nature anticipated, and we should say that Monday will henceforth be a *dies infaustus* in his calendar. The "nigger business" is one which requires talents of a peculiar description. The man who adopts it must be provided with a large amount of "brass" in order to make his buffooneries chink, as it were, in the hearing of the audience: he must also have a modicum of fun in his buffooneries, and a a little vocal, instrumental, and pedal talent. We say "a little," because in the nigger business a little goes a long way with an average audience, always provided that the "nigger" gentleman has the knack of spreading it out to the best advantage. Joe and his famous Colonials seemed to have forgotten all this: the mildest of amateurs, they trusted too much to putting blacking on their faces; wretched comic singers of miserable comic songs, they ought not to have depended so much upon one or two flourishes in the air with a gold-headed stick *à la* "swell," nor upon a few parrot phrases clipped in the stereotyped "nigger" style, nor even to some very melancholy dancing. It is not to be wondered at that they did not find favour with the audience, small as it was. Joe had printed on his handbills the humorous words, "White Folks, how do you do?" and the public had therefore a right to expect some humour of a corresponding description in Joe's and his company's performances on the stage. An outraged British public is always a fearful spectacle, and had Joe remembered this startling fact in time, the scenes might have been spared which we shall forthwith attempt to delineate.

In the first place let us look at the audience. The first glance tells us it is a good humoured one, but of that peculiar temperament which will make it easily pleased and as easily offended. There are very few people in the dress circle. In the gallery there are a number of decent workman-looking fellows, some smoking, others talking to wives, sweethearts, or chums. In the pit there are several homely-like persons—a good many of them railway servants, we should say, if we might hazard a guess upon a subject so ticklish. Most of the gentlemen are provided with ladies, which does not prevent them from leaning back in their seats and contentedly regarding, through the curling smoke of their cheroots, the footlights or the physiognomies of the Portuguese band. When the chief (and only) fiddler strikes up a shrieky waltz or apoplectic polka, which runs a great risk of being knocked fairly out of existence by the clarionet player, who comes in from time to time with startling suddenness, just as if his music were a series of jumps upon no key in partfeular, we may see some of the ladies beating time with their hands, or the gentlemen who are not preoccupied with smoking effecting the same object by their feet. Altogether we may come to the conclusion that we have never seen a more jolly, free-and-easy looking audience in Grant Road Theatre; and the novelty of the scene is of course heightened by the few natives whose headdresses distinguish them in various parts of the building.

The belongings: up goes that curtain with the wonderful perspective, wherein distance is not employed to give enchantment to the view; the Portuguese musicians finish by degrees; and the full company of Colonial Minstrels, including the celebrated Joe Hussey himself, stand revealed in black faces and dresses, each with an instrument in his hand. They bow, and the audience—men, women, and children—applaud. They take their seats, an operation the solemnity of which evidently rouses the greatest respect for the performers in the breasts of the spectators. They number five, and the instruments which they possess are a tambourine, a fiddle, a concertina, a guitar, and a pair of "bones." At a signal they dash into the "overture," which may be described as a very painful piece of music for the tambourine, which is thumped by the hand, crashed on the toes, banged on the forehead, and poked by the elbow of the hardworking owner. The guitarist seems to be "humbugging" with his instrument, and a suspicion is gaining on the audience that they are not getting so much value for their money out of *that* performer as they are getting from the chaps with the bones, fiddle, and tambourine respectively, and he is eyed with considerable distrust—a fact which may be accepted as the beginning of the guitarist's downfall that evening. A moderate amount of applause greets the end of the overture. The company then have a chorus—the "Coon Hunt,"—the individual defects in which are hidden by the general noise. Mr Neile sings "Kiss me, Mother, ere I Die," the sickly sentiment of which song so overcomes him that his voice seems to be lost to him entirely. The audience do not appreciate Mr. Neile in this effort. Joe Hussey sings "Hunkey Dorum." Here there is a catching chorus, when the words "Hunkey Dorum Doodle-dum-dae" occur, and for the sake of the opportunity which the audience have of joining in, the vocalist is let off with a few musketry droppings of applause. Let us pass over the song "Royal Wild Beast Show," the instrumental interlude "Original" by the company, the songs "Fare thee Well, Kitty dear," and "Monkey and a Stick," all of which are performed with a certain amount of touching expression which, whether the theme be grave or gay, the Colonials evidently cannot avoid. Let us come to "Kiss and Make it Up," the guitarist's song. It creates a sensation, and no mistake. The vocalist is fairly hissed off the stage, which he leaves so precipitately that he has not time to pick up the one-anna piece which a red-faced gentleman in the gallery throws at him with the remark, "You are worth that, you are." After some delay the curtain rises upon Mr. P. Collins, who gets through "Louisiana Belle" without being hissed. The first part of the programme finishes with an "instrumental original finale," in which "bones" and "tambourine" distinguish themselves favourably, while the unhappy guitarist, instead of being a happy-looking nigger as he ought to be, looks intensely miserable and forgets occasionally to make even the signs of thrumming upon his dumb instrument. The audience indulge in some frantic hissing when the curtain falls, and then rush out to the open air to take advantage of the ten minutes' interval. When the curtain rises again, it does so, according to the programme, upon "a Comical Jig Dance with comical delineations of negro courtship by Fred Mitchell assisted by the brothers Collins." But all that the audience can see is a figure dressed in female clothes sitting at the back of the stage, and a couple of melancholy individuals dancing step about before her. One of the dancers is dressed in a white shirt and velvet breeches, and performs his part with some spirit; the other wears a long-tail morning coat and hops about the stage with his head down. The latter individual's sheepishness is just the signal for the sarcasms of the audience, and he is hissed at and chaffed about his legs and their independence of the fiddler until his companion rushes off the stage together with the "lady." The fiddler continues a few more bars of the jig for the benefit of the sheepish individual, who slides across the boards on his toes and retires on his heels and jumps as if he were attempting to trample on a number of invisible musquitoes; but the hissing of the audience rises louder andlouder, and at last the fiddler, too, runs off the stage. Nothing daunted, our hero still continues to gaze at his toes and to whirl his coat tails in the air with a face as sad-looking as though dancing were a principal part of a funeral ceremony, and he was being chief mourner. But the hisses grow to a tempest, and the unfortunate jig-dancer, pretending that he has just discovered that he is flinging himself about to no music, darts into the wings, with a sad attempt at comicality, followed by the hootings of the people. Once more the guitarist comes on the stage. He is dressed in a suit of black, and in his hand twirls a little "natty" stick with a gold, or (not to be rash) at all events yellow, headpiece on it. We have thus signs that the coming song is to be a comic one, and on referring to the programme, find that he is about to represent in character a very stylish gentleman named the "Comet of the West." Mr. Neile's weak, tuneless voice, and awkward representation of a swell—(suggestive of a Chee-Chee in pantaloons)—brings down the audience upon him at once. He struggles through three verses, each of which the audience finishes for him with a roaring chorus, and then they hiss him off the stage and recommend him to "try it some other time." The forces behind the curtain are evidently becoming demoralised, and a considerable amount of time transpires before there is any sign of the next programme item—a stump recitation by Joe—being gone on with. The gallery whistle and cry "Stage to let!" and the pit look round about or coolly light their cigar as if they feel that it would not be dignified to be boisterous. At last the curtain rises, and Joe, in a long dressing gown, and with a guitar under his arm, appears upon the stage rolling a little barrel before him, whereupon a portion of the audience positively yell. Joe looks as if he were going to break down under his obligation to look easy if not comical, and when he takes his seat upon the barrel and commences to sing his voice is discovered to be tremulous and miserable. For one verse the audience bear with him, but they burst in upon him at the second with deafening hoots and hisses. Joe sits for about thirty seconds in consternation. There is a lull. He opens his mouth and he gives a despairing signal to the curtain-dropper and rushes from the stage. "Stage to let!" "Up with the what-d'ye-call it!" and similar shouts now fill the building, making one believe that he is at last situated in a theatre at home. The Portuguese band's noise mingles in the storm, and the effect is original. Ten minutes of this sort of thing, and the curtain is drawn aside to enable one of the performers to come upon the stage to say something to the audience. What he said we could not make out clearly in consequence of the state of his voice, but we understood him to whimper out that he was not a professional, and that the audience should not be too severe upon people who were only amateurs. "Wash your face," said a stout red-faced gentleman in the pit, "and let us see what colour you really are." "Give us back our money," thundered a voice from the gallery, and this was followed by a great deal of noise, amid which the apologist walked sadly off the stage after whispering to the Portuguese minstrels to play "God save the Queen." The gallery and pit now became emptied in a few seconds, and about eighty people rushed round to the ticket-seller's office. We thought there was going to be a serious row here, but it soon appeared that the crowd were not going to fight the Colonials in order to get their money back again: all they wanted was a "lark" upon the stage, which was very quickly filled with people. Somebody shouted for a dance, and "A hornpipe! a hornpipe!" cried a number of voices. Whereupon a littlish man dressed in a grey pea-coat and a grey Cashmere pork-pie hat stuck his hands in his coat pockets, and commanded the Portuguese fiddler to play up a jig. This the fiddler seemed to do mechanically, and then the grey-coated little man jumped to the middle of the stage, walked round, and did a double shuffle. He completed his step amid loud applause. Then a light red-headed little man jumped to the middle of the boards, whirled his hat into the side wings, folded his arms, walked round, pulled up suddenly in the middle of the arc he had described, and shuffled his right feet that way and his left foot this way until his feet could scarcely be seen at all, and his friends grew frantic with delight and told him excitedly to "go it." He finished, and a big fellow, about six feet high, stout in proportion, and arrayed in a slouched felt hat, a loose brown coat, and corduroy trousers, took the vacant place, and had his walk round, his shuffle, and his toe-and-heel, in doing all which he seemed as light as a feather and danced capitally. When he had finished the little red-headed man went at it again. This time he folded his arms, and worked his way backwards and forwards upon the stage with a sailor-like dexterity which brought an *encore* down upon him there and then. Here the fiddler gave way; his arm could stand it no longer; and he cleared out of the Theatre just as he heard one of the excited gentlemen upon the stage propose to take it from him and "play it himself." Then a song was called for. A little flushed man thereupon drew his hat over his ears, buttoned up his coat, advanced to the footlights, and sang a song which had for a chorus the sentiment "O, it's nice to be a Father—a Father," &c. The chorus might have been heard at Malabar Hill. The little man was encored, and in a semi-professional way he gave the company another song which was chorused and applauded as before. The grey-coated man with the Cashmere pork-pie, who was evidently very anxious to distinguish himself, now came forward and in a somewhat lugubrious strain to a waltz measure sang of the Pleasures of Drinking Champagne. When this was finished a police inspector appeared upon the stage from one wing while the poor stump orator's barrel came rolling in from the other. The red-haired hornpiper tried to walk upon it, and a narrow escape which he made from tumbling backwards set the company in roars of laughter. Finally, somebody staved the barrel in, and somebody else put the lights out, and the riotous audience, who had come for a performance, and (like the warning about Glenfild starch) had "seen that they got it," scrambled over the footlights into the pit and out of the darkened theatre as best they could. We never saw such a scene in a Theatre before, and neither probably have "Mr. Joe Hussey and his Celebrated Colonial Minstrels."

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green:—

MANKOVAHOO, WIDOW, v. LILLADHUR BHANJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, for the defendants. The action was brought to recover money due on an adjusted account. The first defendant is the father of the other defendants, and the plaintiff knew that they were members of a joint and undivided family and traded together in partnership. They had, however, denied the fact in two written statements put in on their behalf; and their counsel said he had seven witnesses to examine. After some discussion, the case was ordered to be transferred to the long-cause list: defendants to pay their own costs of the day, whatever the result of the suit may be.

PURNA ANUNDA AND OTHERS v. GOORBAR VEERA JAITHA.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff; the first defendant appeared in person. The action was brought to recover Rs. 11

WOMEN GRADUATES.

(Saturday Review.)

The case respecting the rights of women to receive instruction and obtain degrees in the University of Edinburgh, which has just been decided by the Scotch Judges, has raised some questions of general interest. In June 1869 Miss Jex Blake and some other ladies addressed the Senate of the University asking that the Senate would recommend to the University Court, the governing body of the University, to sanction the matriculation of women as medical students, and their admission to the usual examinations, separate classes being formed for their instruction. The Senate decided to recommend that women should be admitted as medical students, and in November the University Court resolved that women should be admitted to the study of medicine—that is, that instruction should be given in separate classes, which the medical professors were permitted to hold, and that they should be subject to the general regulations of the University as to matriculation, attendance on classes, and examinations. These regulations were approved by the Chancellor, and thus acquired all the validity which the University authorities could impart to them. Several ladies subsequently passed the preliminary examination, were duly matriculated, and completed the first half of the course of study required for graduation under recognised teachers. In October 1871 two of the ladies intimated that they wished to undergo the first professional examination for a degree, were examined, and duly passed. So far things had gone with them tolerably smoothly, but now their difficulties began. In order to complete the study requisite for a degree, they had to go through another set of attendances on professorial classes, and they discovered that some of the professors declined to make up separate classes for them to attend, and, independently of this, the Senate intimated to them that, in the opinion of its legal advisers, women could not be admitted to degrees, being disqualified by their sex. The ladies had recourse to law, and they asked that the University authorities should be ordered to ensure their having proper instruction, and that they should be declared entitled to have a degree conferred on them when they had fulfilled the ordinary conditions as to attendence at lectures and passing examinations. Lord Gifford was the judge who had to decide the case in the first instance, and he decided that, as the ladies had been matriculated under the regulations of the University Court, they had a right to graduation if they could but get the necessary instruction; but then the Court had no means of making the University afford any instruction, except in separate classes, which the professors might hold or not as they pleased. Both parties were dissatisfied with the decision, although the ladies, so far as it went, claimed it as a victory. But, in the first place, it was inoperative, for it left their receiving the requisite instruction a mere matter of chance; and, secondly, it grounded their claim to graduation on the special circumstance of particular regulations having been issued. They wished that the case should rest on broader grounds, and accordingly, when the Senate appealed to the full Court, the ladies asserted that women were exactly on the same footing as men for all purposes of University instruction and graduation, and that not in medicine only, but in law and theology, and every other faculty, women had at common law a right to be matriculated, to attend the same classes with male students, and to receive their degrees in the same way. The Lord Justice-General, being also Chancellor of the University, was made a party to the suit, and there were therefore only twelve judges to give their decisions. All these twelve judges are agreed in saying that women have at common law no right to demand to share the studies of men at Universities, and no right to demand degrees. Five of the twelve, of whom Lord Gifford is one, think that it was a mere matter within the option of the University to let women study and take degrees or not, but that the University of Edinburgh, having chosen to do so in the faculty of medicine, is bound to give degrees to women who can obtain the necessary instruction, although no legal means exist of ensuring that such instruction shall be given; and seven are of opinion that the whole course of the University, so far as it has hitherto pointed to the graduation of women, is illegal, and that no Scotch University can of its own authority admit women to degrees.

Much of the case was thus of a purely local and temporary character, and turned on the effect of a particular set of regulations; and this part of the subject need not be pursued further, except that it may be remarked that the Senate, although it acted with a want of caution and consideration in permitting women to matriculate and go through the first steps necessary to a degree without having ascertained or determined whether it could or would grant their degrees, yet was clearly justified in submitting to a court of law the important question whether women are capable of taking degrees. No one doubts that not only an Act of Parliament, but that the Crown by a mere exercise of its prerogative, could empower the Universities to grant degrees to women; but the ladies argue that no such new power is necessary, and that the existing constitution of the Universities is such that women can claim just as much as men can to have degrees conferred on them. To establish or to refute this claim it was necessary to go far back into the history of the Universities, and the industry of counsel collected a very curious and interesting mass of materials bearing on the point. A printed case was delivered on each side, and both cases, and especially that for the Senate, were drawn with great skill and care, and will henceforth constitute very valuable documents for all interested in University questions. The University of Edinburgh was formed on the model of that of Glasgow, and that of Glasgow was formed on that of Bologna. Much curious antiquarian research was therefore bestowed on the question whether, under the constitution of the University of Bologna, women were admissible to degrees. That there have been instances, though very rare, of women being appointed to teach in the University of Bologna appears certain, and it may perhaps be admitted that women received degrees from the University. But it is not clear that any woman ever received a degree without the special injunction of the Pope or Emperor that she should receive a degree, and it is not disputed that the Crown may interpose its authority either on behalf of any one woman or of women generally. There is, however, no trustworthy evidence to show that any woman ever studied at Bologna and obtained a degree as the natural sequence of her studies. The Scotch judges did not rest their decisions on what had taken place at Bologna. It was by a reference to Scotch academical history and by the interpretations they put on that history that they were guided. It is incontestable that no woman has ever studied and graduated in a Scotch University. The custom of centuries runs entirely in one way. What is the interpretation to be put on this custom, and the legal force to be assigned to it? The majority of the judges held that the custom showed that the Universities had been designed and used for the service of male students only; that therefore no woman could participate in any of their advantages, and that any University which affected to permit women to share in the studies and attain the degrees reserved for male students only was going beyond its powers, and all steps it might take to carry out its views were wholly invalid and illegal. The minority held that, although no woman could claim to study or receive a degree at a University, there was no obstacle presented by the custom which would bar a University from admitting women to study and giving them degrees if at any time it chose to do so. But then those to whom this permission was accorded would be strictly bound by the terms of the permission. The University of Edinburgh had chosen to allow women to study if the professors thought fit to set up separate classes for them. The Court could not go beyond this. It could not order the professors to set up separate classes. It must leave the ladies without any security that, if they began their studies, they would ever be able so to prosecute them as to gain a title to a degree. But what the minority of the judges asserted, and the majority denied, was that, if the ladies succeeded in getting the necessary instruction, the then University could and ought to give them a degree.

Unless an appeal is successfully made to the House of Lords, the question as regards the Scotch Universities is now set at rest, and the incapacity of women to receive University degrees is a part of Scotch law. It is of such paramount importance that young women should not be considered entitled to receive mixed instruction with young men on any subjects at all, and more especially on such subjects as anatomy, that our regret for any hardship which the particular ladies who have now been defeated may have sustained is lost in satisfaction at the Universities being freed from what must have been a cause of great and increasing scandal. Still it is impossible not to feel sympathy with ladies who were allowed to prosecute their studies for a long time in the natural expectation of receiving a degree, and then found this natural expectation disappointed. It is also impossible not to see that women generally who wish to practise as doctors are under a great disadvantage which should be removed if possible. No woman is allowed by law to practise as a doctor unless she can obtain a degree from some University in the United Kingdom, or a qualifying licence from a medical association. These qualifying licences seem practically very hard for women to get, and in any case a woman doctor cannot compete on fair terms with a man if he is to be allowed to get a degree and she is not. As the degrees of foreign Universities are not recognized here, a woman cannot get a fair start as the law now stands, if she wishes to practise as a doctor occupying a clear and undeniable legal position. It is true that she is equally debarred from practising as a barrister or solicitor; but then society has for the present made up its mind that it will not have women barristers or women solicitors. The peculiar hardship under which women wishing to practise medicine suffer is that, while they find that society admits that they ought to be allowed to practise as doctors, and especially in branches of medicine relating to their own sex, they are kept out of the profession by rules requiring them to take a degree, while no University will give them a degree. The minority of the Scotch Judges seem to have been struck by this, and to have thought that a University might give them degrees, making such regulations as it might think proper for preventing the scandal of mixed classes. Nor does any one doubt that a charter from the Crown would remove all the difficulties in the way of the Scotch Universities granting degrees to women. The real question, therefore, is whether the Universities should be empowered to grant medical degrees to women. That they should be so empowered appears the simple, but is not, we think, the true, solution of the difficulty. Degrees must be given not only after examination, but after instruction under authorized teachers; for otherwise the standard of the University would be lowered, and women would not really be placed on an equality with men, as no one would believe that a mere examination was as good a test as an examination coupled with a certificate of having received proper instruction. Women must be enabled to study medicine as well as to take a medical degree. But the teachers whose time is occupied in teaching men cannot be expected to go over all their work again for the benefit of a handful of enterprising young women; and even though the classes were separate, it is in every way undesirable that young women should be studying and leading a sort of half-public life in a University town. The best thing probably that could be arranged would be that there should be one centre, not being a University town, where all women desirous of practising medicine should be obliged to study, and where the existence of a large population and one or more large hospitals would give a sufficient field for study, and where able medical men might be found to teach. The final test of an examination might then be applied under the authority of a University or other public body, and the women who had thus studied satisfactorily, and passed a satisfactory examination, which should be as severe a one as would be applied to men, might be allowed to practise, and would have as good a chance as it is in the nature of things they should have of starting on equal terms with men.

THE VIENNA CRISIS.

The last return of the Austrian National Bank shows the extent of the "relief" which it has been necessary to give in order to tide over the liquidation. The total amount of the advances on securities at the end of June was 11,948,000*l.*, and the increase in the month had amounted to no less a sum than 6,740,000*l.*, having taken place exclusively in the last week of the month, through the help, we may suppose, of the Assistance Committee, which was somewhat tardy in getting to work.—*Economist*, July 5.

A NEW LIBERAL CLUB.

I understand (says the *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent) that a memorial, very numerously signed, mainly by members of the Cobden Club who reside in Lancashire, has been presented to the Committee of that institution urging them to find for it a "local habitation" as well as a name. The proposal was very well received by the Committee, and steps were taken which may be looked upon as the beginning of a movement in the direction asked for by the memorialists. Ultimate success, however, will greatly depend on the persistence with which the members of the club shall pursue this project. The necessity of a new club in the interest of the Liberal party has long been felt in London, and the exclusiveness which has characterized the elections to the only existing institution which that party possesses—I mean the Reform Club—has in recent years increased the feeling. I know not how many clubs the Conservatives possess, but club influence is one of the main springs of their parliamentary machinery.

THE RESULTS OF THE COAL COMMITTEE.

(*Standard*, July 8.)

The evidence taken before the Coal Committee, which is now closed, has left no clear or distinct impression on the public mind. There has been much contradiction, and not a little evasion; a great deal of partisanship, and scarcely any where both the will and the ability to enlighten the public as to the questions on which it was most anxious for information. The first of these was, of course, who were responsible for the great increase in the price of coal during the late autumn and winter, and who had reaped the chief profit of a charge which had rendered the country poorer by many millions. But on this point there was no explanation forthcoming. Everybody asserted his right to get the highest price he could for his wares; but nobody cared to incur the extreme unpopularity which attached to the particular exercise of this right in the case of coal, and every class—merchants and mine-owners, workmen and employers, transport companies and middlemen—tried to show that they, at any rate, had not been answerable for that enhanced price of a prime necessary of life which had caused so much disturbance of trade and so much domestic misery among the poor. One thing was made perfectly clear, that with a very greatly increased demand the increase of production had not exceeded six per cent., and this fact alone suffices to account for a considerable increase of price. With a largely increased consumption of fuel in several important trades, there was only a total increase of output of seven million tons, and of this nearly one and a half millions were exported. This would make the coal owners masters of the situation; there was a call for more coal than they were producing, and they were able to put up prices accordingly. When prices rose rapidly there was a panic, and this panic sent everybody to the merchants in a hurry to fill up their stocks before the rates became still more oppressive. Therefore the merchants raised their prices, and raising them still more alarmed the public, whose alarm reacted again upon the market. It is unnecessary to inquire into the enhancement of the cost of production by the rise of wages, or by the Mines Regulation Act. These could only act upon prices by acting first upon the supply; and in the present instance it is certain that the restriction of supply, as compared with the demand, was the original cause of the disturbance of the market. An increase in the cost of production does indeed render it impossible to bring coal back to the old prices, and insures a certain enhancement of market rates for the future. But its operation is not yet felt. We are still suffering under the original evil of a supply inadequate to the demand, as is proved by the monstrous prices we are paying. The most that the increased wages of the colliers and the expenses imposed by law could do would be to add, say, half a crown per ton to the cost of coal at the pit's mouth, and perhaps three shillings to the cost in London. The actual excess over the prices of 1871 is more than five times that amount. Though no conclusive evidence has been given on the subject, we can have little doubt that the coalowners did not get the whole, or nearly the whole, of the increased price of their commodity in the southern markets. The enhancement of the London rate far exceeded that of the rate at the pit's mouth, and nearly the whole of the difference went into the pockets of middlemen, chiefly we believe the great dealers. The small men who bought from them, or who had no influence with the railway companies, made but small profits; but some of the great firms must have made fortunes in the twelve-month just expired. There were, we believe, cases where the merchant had contracts with the coalowner, and was able to compel the latter to deliver at the old rates what he was selling at the new, thus clearing cent. per cent. or more, on every transaction.

It is useless to blame any of these men for making the most of their opportunity; nor have we the right to blame them, if they merely took advantage of it, and did not create it artificially. If it had appeared that the coalowners had combined to create an artificial scarcity in order to obtain a greater amount of money for a smaller output (and by stinting the production, say ten per cent., it would be easy to double prices), or if the coal merchants and railways had arranged to limit the London supply in order to raise prices in the retail market, there would have been an abuse of the rights of property, which, if it had not amounted to a conspiracy in law, would certainly have justified the interference of the legislators. But there is no reason to believe that the coalowners combined to limit the output, and no evidence of any combination on the part of the merchants. Yet the limitation of the supply was artificial, and, to a considerable extent, intentional. It was the policy of the trade unions to raise wages by raising prices; and in order to raise prices they encouraged idleness among the men. But for this, the increase in the supply might have kept pace with the increase in the demand, and a very small addition would have sufficed to avert the panic, as a very slight shortcoming in the case of a necessary of life suffices to create it. The leaders of the unions intimate in sufficiently plain terms their intention to persevere in this policy; and it is as idle to rebuke their selfish greed and unfair dealing as it is impossible to repress them by legislation. They trust to prevent competition by combination, knowing that it is very difficult to bring any new source of supply to bear within a reasonable time.

(*Times*, July 7.)

The unanimous voice of the witnesses examined before the Coal Committee is "coal will never again be so cheap as it was two years ago." Amid a considerable diversity of opinion expressed before the committee, generally traceable to local experience, the consent is great, and the conclusions are natural and intelligible. For several years there has been a steady increase in the output of coal, stimulated by an increasing demand. The increase in the three years 1870, 1871, 1872, was respectively three, seven, and six millions. In the last two years the exportation was respectively 12,748,000 tons and 13,212,000. The importance of these figures appears by comparison with the total output, which was last year 123,386,758 tons. Here is a sufficient account of the rise in prices—sufficient, that is to say, so far as regards the predisposing cause, which is the true cause. A demand and a production rising annually five per cent., with the whole world for a customer, and the supply from a limited area, a limited population, and a still more limited class of workmen, could not but raise the prices. This was sure to be the result soon or late, and could only be deferred to come in a heap, so to say. Little was wanted to start the upward movement. The men, finding pressure put upon them, made new and larger combinations, with a view to more wages and less work. As prices rose, they asked their share. Then came Parliament with its humane interference, regulating the employment of boys, the qualification of the managers, the safety and the ventilation of mines. It now appears that fourpence or sixpence a ton is the utmost that can be set down to this cause. But the masters were justified, they thought, in laying this tax on the humane public, and, as usual, they did so with interest. All at once prices jumped up three shillings a ton. Then came a panic. Strikes, foreign demand, the increasing consumption by the iron trade, legislation, the alarming statistics of the coal-fields, and our prosperity, which was in everybody's mouth, all contributed to the result. The public began, as they are doing now, to lay in stocks, and overwhelmed the dealers with orders. This was to throw everything into the hands of the coal merchants, the coal-masters, the pitmen, and the railway companies. Though these did not all quite pull together, yet one thing they did which answered the purposes of all. They doubled the price of coal.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

What was said in the House of Lords the other evening about the amendment of the Marriage Laws may be accepted as satisfactory so far as it goes. It is true that little hope was held out on the part of the Government of any immediate legislation on the subject. But Lord Selborne distinctly admitted the evils of which Lord Chelmsford complained, and pointed out the means by which they may be removed. Having regard to past experience in the matter, this is, at all events, something to have gained. When about a year ago Lord Chelmsford asked what steps the Government proposed to adopt for the purpose of giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Marriage Laws presented in 1868, he met, it will be remembered, with what seemed very like a rebuke from Lord Hatherley. On the present occasion his inquiry was less unfavourably received and less ungraciously answered. It could scarcely have been otherwise. The report of the Royal Commission was drawn up by Lord Selborne himself, and he has shown more than once how fully alive he is both to its merits and to the anomalies it proposes to abate by moving resolutions in the House of Commons affirming the urgency of the reforms it suggests.

In all parts of the United Kingdom marriage is contemplated by the law in exactly the same light—namely, as a civil contract inducing a civil status, conferring the same rights and entailing the same obligations upon the persons entering into it. But with respect to the proceedings necessary to constitute marriage, the law of England differs from the law of Ireland in many ways, and the law of Scotland is wholly dissimilar to both of them. The Velverton case, to which Lord Chelmsford referred, may be cited to illustrate the consequences to which such a state of things not only may but frequently does give rise. In 1857 the parties to that suit went through a ceremony in Scotland which, in the opinion of the Court of Session, constituted a valid marriage, and afterwards through another ceremony in Ireland which, in the opinion of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, constituted a valid marriage. But on appeal to the House of Lords the judgments of both the Courts below were reversed, and both the Scotch and the Irish ceremonies were declared null and void. This sort of vagueness and uncertainty in a branch of the law which ought of all others to be clear and explicit was fitly described by Lord Selborne as a "scandal." It is indeed not only discreditable to the jurisprudence of a civilized country, but, as the law reports amply establish, productive of an immense amount of practical hardship, injustice, and cruelty.

According to the ancient canon law, although marriage was regarded as a sacrament, no religious right were considered, prior to the Council of Trent, to be indispensable to its celebration. When a matrimonial pledge was exchanged between a man and woman of physical, moral, and ecclesiastical capacity, the sacrament was held to have been received by both, and the indissolubility of their union could not be disputed. In time there grew up a distinction between present contracts—*sponsalia de presenti*—which were always binding, and future contracts—*sponsalia de futuro*—which were binding only when cohabitation ensued. But both forms of contract were recognized as *matrimonium ratum nondum solemnizatum*. In England, until about the middle of the eighteenth century, there were three distinct methods of marrying. There was marriage by public celebration in the church or *in facie ecclesiæ*, the conditions of which were the publication of banns or the grant of a licence to dispense with them, the performance of the marriage ceremony in the parish church between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon, and, when the spouses or either of them happened to be under age, the consent of their lawful guardians. There was clandestine marriage by a clergyman episcopally ordained, when all these conditions were neglected; and again there was consensual marriage, or marriage by the simple consent of the parties themselves in words, either written or spoken implying a present contract or a promise followed by cohabitation. But in the view of the temporal courts there was always this difference between the first and second and the third kind of marriage—while the two former were good *ab initio*, the last was only potentially good. The two former rendered a subsequent marriage void. The last only rendered it voidable. If A contracted a consensual marriage with B, and afterwards a marriage *in facie ecclesiæ* or a clandestine marriage with C, the temporal courts would recognize the second and not the first. But if B went to the ecclesiastical courts, as could always be done, and compelled A to celebrate the consensual marriage regularly, the temporal courts would then repudiate the second and admit the first marriage. Lord Hardwicke's Act of 1753 abolished clandestine and consensual marriages, and made due celebration in church after banns or licence and the consent of lawful guardians in the case of minors essential to the validity of a marriage. This statute was stigmatized by Mr. Fox as "tyrannical, unjustifiable, oppressive, and ridiculous," and by Sir James Mackintosh as "more like a measure of the grandees of Castile made to protect their moral and physical imbecility from the admixture of plebian blood than a measure in character with the mild and unoppressive dignity of English nobility." It was only after the lapse of seventy years that the severity of Lord Hardwicke's Act was partially relaxed, and not until 1836 that the Registration Act was passed and purely civil marriages became legal in this country. The old law of Ireland was the same as the old law of England. The provisions of Lord Hardwicke's Act were introduced there as late as 1818, and then applied only to members of the Protestant Episcopalian Church established at the time. But there are altogether no fewer than five different kinds of marriage in Ireland. There is marriage according to the rites of the disestablished Church; Roman Catholic marriages, which may be as hasty and clandestine as any which formerly took place at the Fleet or Gretna Green, nothing but the presence of a priest being necessary, and which are, moreover, unregistered; Presbyterian marriages, the marriages of other Dissenters, and marriages before the registrar. In Scotland, too, there are four kinds of marriage, and until the passing of Lord Russell's Act of 1834 regular marriages could be celebrated there only by clergymen of the Establishment. Even now all banns must be asked in the Established parish kirk. Regular marriages in Scotland are performed by a clergyman before two witnesses at any hour of the twenty-four, and anywhere except in an ecclesiastical building. A clandestine marriage is simply a marriage without the publication of banns. But what is commonly meant by Scotch marriage is the consensual marriage *per verba de presenti* or *per verba de futuro* of the Canonists. It differs from that once valid in England in that it is legally binding from the beginning and not the merely after regular solemnization enforced by process in the spiritual courts. The Scotch law also recognizes marriage by "habit and repute"—that is, assumes that matrimonial consent has been interchanged by persons who have lived together and voluntarily given themselves out to the world as man and wife. All this confusion is worse confounded by the differences in the law of divorce as administered in the three kingdoms severally. An Irish marriage can be dissolved only by Act of Parliament unless the parties have an English or Scotch domicile. Again, what are grounds for divorce in Scotland are no grounds for it in Ireland or England, and these grounds, and the proper procedure to be based upon them, are settled for England by statutes which do not extend to Scotland or Ireland. Further, it must be borne in mind that the marriage law of each country is supreme within its own domain, so that the English law applies to Irish and Scotch marriages if they once come within its jurisdiction, and equally the Irish law to Scotch and English marriages, and the Scotch law to Irish and English marriages. It is quite possible that without the commission of any indictable offence a man or a woman may be legally married at one and the same time to two persons, the law in one part of the kingdom regarding the first and the law in another part of the kingdom regarding the second marriage as valid.

The Royal Commission on the Marriage Laws was a very strong one. Among its members were, besides Lord Selborne, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Cairns, and Lord Penzance, Lord O'Hagan and Mr. Mousell, to represent the Irish Catholics; and Lord Justice-General Inglis and the Lord Advocate, to represent the Scotch Presbyterians. They carried on their inquiries for nearly three years, and examined or received communications from nearly a hundred witnesses, many of whom were dignitaries of the Church of England, Scotland, and Rome, and persons of authority belonging to the leading Dissenting bodies. The report they presented was agreed to by a large majority, numerically large, and even more considerable if votes are to be weighed as well as counted. It is true that Lord O'Hagan and Mr. Mousell did not sign it, and that Lord Justice, General Inglis appended to it a note in favour of Scotch consensual marriages. But the opposition of the two first was based on the ground that their Church did not sanction divorce, and divorce is only incidentally touched by the Commissioners' recommendations. Again, there is perhaps not more than one consensual to nine hundred and ninety-nine regular marriages in Scotland, so that the objection of the third does not seem to be of any really serious importance. The Commissioners saw clearly that the objects for which a marriage law exist are three—namely, to secure the due announcement by the parties previous to marriage of their intention to marry, in order that proper opportunities may be given for the disclosure of any objection or legal obstacle to their union, to render it impossible that there can be any mistake as to the real intention of the parties at the time of the marriage, and to perpetuate evidence of the marriage so that it may be forthcoming from a trustworthy source whenever it may be required. These ends would have been best and most effectually attained by imitating the continental practice and making a civil marriage necessary in all cases. An extension of the Registration Act of 1836 would have been sufficient, rendering it compulsory for every one to marry first before the registrar and leaving it to their discretion whether or not they should proceed to a religious celebration afterwards. But the prejudice in this country in favour of the religious theory of marriage could not be disregarded with impunity. The Commissioners, therefore, wisely respect it, and the plan they have devised will reach an identical goal by a different and less perilous route.

They proposed that throughout the three kingdoms notices such as are now given to the registrars under the Registration Act should be substituted for banns and licences, that all ministers of religion, of whatever denomination, should be entrusted with the powers now exercised by the registrars, and that they should be able to receive and publish notices of marriage, to celebrate marriages, to register them, and to grant the usual certificates. They also proposed that marriages should be allowed to be solemnized in any place and at any time. It is questionable whether they might not have suggested certain changes with respect to some existing causes of nullity of marriage which are trivial and sometimes irrelevant. But, at any rate, their scheme, as Lord Selborne said, is by no means a complicated one, and we quite agree that it is very desirable that it should become law as soon as practicable.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

JUDIC.

Let us drop the subject and talk of Judic, who will succeed Desclée at the Princess's on Monday. Her maiden name was Anna Damiens; and two years before the War she was a sempstress, earning very little money with her sewing-machine at a milliner's in Paris. She had a lively, carrolling voice, however, and sang so much while she worked her treadle that the other girls in the shop told her she should learn Thérésa's songs and hunt up a manager. When these girls could afford it they used to go of a Sunday to the Alcazar, where Thérésa roared "Rien n'est sacré pour un sapeur," and now and then to the Variétés, where Schneider showed off in "Barbe Bleu" and the "Grande Duchesse." Naturally they sat in the cheap places, and it was whilst shining in the front row of the gallery and sucking oranges which gallant young shopmen provided, that it occurred to Anna she could do as well as Schneider and perhaps better. One of Schneider's parts—that of Boulotte in "Barbe Bleu"—struck her as specially suited to her talents; and having heard her at a private concert sing the famous "Qu'est-ce qu'ils ont à se tremousser," we humbly submit that she is much better than Schneider, and would be a most desirable substitute for that quinquagenarian lady in all the operettas of Offenbach's repertory. However a manager had to be found, and the first whom Anna Damiens sought judged her with that infallible acumen peculiar to men in responsible stations and refused her. It happened, however, that one M. Judic, connected with stock-broking, was in the manager's study when the girl came in, blushing and trembling, to go through her trial; and as she proceeded to weep on being rejected, he took pity on her, escorted her back to the shop with soothing words, hired her a music-master and a pretty apartment with flowers in the window, and in the course of six months or so married her. By this time she had put method into her singing, and her husband, by paying a 1000-franc note, secured her a début at the Eldorado, a place some three cuts below our Alhambra. She succeeded wonderfully well, but the War came before she could make herself a name, and perhaps this interruption was on the whole fortunate, for it sent her back to her piano for an extra eight months. After the commune she was engaged at the Folies Bergères, two cuts below the Alhambra though aspiring to rival it, and it was there we first saw her, whilst on a visit to inspect the ruins which the friends of Equality had heaped up. We were in a stage-box, which enabled us to go behind the scenes, and this we did nothing loth after hearing her sing "Ne me chatouillez pas," in such wise as to make the two French men who chaperoned us glow like red cabbages. She is a charming woman, of plump figure, large astonished hazel eyes, and teeth which must be seen, not described. Her beauty, though, is of rather the sort which the French call "beauté du diable," and her chief stage effect lies in her peals of laughter, which ring fresh and silvery as a woodnymph's. Add to this a manner of scanning the hazardous passages of her songs with a look of demure innocence which is amazingly queer, and you have an actress who has not her equal in her own peculiar walk—a pleasant walk if ever there was one. From the Folies Bergères Judic went to the Gaieté, and performed as the Princess for a few weeks in the "Roi Carotte;" but soon the Bouffes caught her up with an engagement of £3,000 a-year, and there she has been ever since drawing full houses with the "Timbale d'Argent," "La Petite Reine," and "La Rosière," pieces by Vasseur, a young organist of Versailles, who owes his sudden fame and fortune to her. If Lord Sydney does not turn squeamish we have cheerful evenings in store for us at the Princess's.—*Vanity Fair.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Heniman—Farnham & Co.

For Rangoon.

505 Elizabeth, Narbet—Owen and Okell.
938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American Co.

For Calcutta.

455 Bluche, Bara—Messrs. Edward Baudry & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.

Not Fixed.

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